MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

PROGRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION. The Mayor is determined on carrying out the present Sunday Equor law, by revoking the licenses of all who are found offending against it. That they may, however, have timely warning of his intentions, he has ordered the following notice to be sent to all who have persisted, after having been already notified, in keeping

their stores open on Sunday:—

MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW YORE, Jan. 17, 1856.

SIR:—The Sabbath must be respected and the laws obeyed in this city. By selling liquor on that day you diaregard both. Notwithstanding the notice which was given to you by the police, throughnuy directions, you persist in keeping open or in selling siquor with closed doors. It is not my wish to adopt stringent measures in your case if it can be avoided; but it is my duty to advise you that if found open or selling liquor again upon Sunday, I shall resort to every legal means at my command to close your establishment for the sale of liquor, not only upon that day, but forevery other day in the week. Your obedient servant, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

We have already alluded to the condition of the streets as exhibiting very little signs of improvement, but we understand that Mr. Ebling is doing his utmost, although

understand that Mr. Ebling is doing his utmost, although the has had considerable difficulty with the contractors. Three or four of these have signified their intention to resign; but they cannot do this until the term specified in their contract expires, and they are each under bonds in their contract expires, and they are each under bonds to a large amount for the strict performance of their agreement during the time specified, which terminates next June. In relation to the cleaning of the side walks, we certainly agree with the writer of the following communication, for, while the people are complaining of the street contractors neglecting their duty, they are

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you suggest, in your valuable daily journal, the necessity of every householder and storekeeper sweeping the walks before the r respective doors, either every other day or daily, as it is notorious the sidewalks are now as dirty as the streets are with mud; and if that will not do, to suggest to the Common Council of our city to pass an ordinance making it a duty for each householder twice a week to scrub or clean their walls, under a penalty of \$2.50 for such neglect, and oblige one of your

CONSTANT READERS.

January 18, 1865.

January 18, 1805.

Every violation of the ordinance in relation to the cleaning of sidewalks will, we hope, be rigidly enforced; for in their present condition it is almost impossible to walk upon them without risk of life or limb.

nue and Third street are in a fifthy and unhealthy condition.

That the cocupant of premises No. — Mott street, receives stinking meat and boils it, causing thereby such as offensive oder as to sicken persons residing in the neighborhood.

That sakes, coals, and six drays constantly obstruct the street in front of 71 Sixteenth street.

That a nuisance in the shape of two hog pens, in Thirty-fourth street, east of Fourth svenue, has been tolerated for a long time, and should be abated.

That Ninth avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street, has not been cleared for three months past.

That the sidewalk opposite 159 Houston street is encumbered with boxes and barrels of every description, readering the street impassable.

cumbered with boxes and barrels of every description, rendering the street impassable.

That the lamps in Fifty-seventh street are not regular-ly lighted, and most of them are not lighted at all.

That Green street is in a very filty condition, the askes and garbage not having been removed for several

nonths.

That a junk shop is Seventh avenue, above Thirty-bird street, is in the practice of receiving stolen properly and encouraging crime.

That lot No. 413 Ninta avenue is used as a public rivy, and that persons expose themselves there, much othe anoyance of the neighborhood.

That the heap of ashes and dirt in front of 224 and 28 Forty-first street is a nuisance.

they are ready to hold a jubilite on the appearance of the first street sweeper.

WHAT THE POLICE SAY.

First Ward.—The cover of the culvert on the corner of Pearl and Wall streets is broken, and in a dangerous condition to passengers. Greenwich street, from Liberty to Battery place, is in a filthy state, and has been so for the last six months.

Eleventh Ward.—The citizens of this ward complain that the sab carts do not call regularly for their ashes, and say that this is the reason they are compelled to threw their ashes in the streets. In consequence of these complaints a large number of men have been set to werk in removing the filth from this district, and yesterday there was a general rejoicing among the people on the occasion.

Tred/th Ward.—The lamps in this district on the Bloomingdale road, to the number of sixty-four, were nor lit last night. This neglect of the Gas Company has been frequently reported; but so far without effect.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Jan. 18 .- The President, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., in the

A petition was presented praying that the sum to be voted for selebrating the birthday of Washington be de-voted to the relief of the suffering poor.

On motion of Alderman Etr, the petition was laid on the table until the subject of the appropriation came re-

IN THE MATTER OF IMPROVING CANAL AND WALKER STREET sation for injuries to her property in the contemplated extension of Canal street and widening of Walker street, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences recommended a concurrence with the Councilment to employ Dr. O'Callaghan to translate the volume of Dutch Records of the city now in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. Adopted.

cil. Adopted.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman Voormis moved the following:—
Resolved, That so much of the Mayor's message as relates to the building and locating of a new City Hall, be referred to a special committee of five; and that and committee report to this Board as to the expediency of carrying out the suggestions contained in the same. Adopted.

An application of the owners of property and residents on the line of the Sixth avenue, to have the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company extend their rails and run their cars to Forty ninth street, was referred to Committee on Railroads. Invitation to the Board to attend the tenth annual ball of the Carliele Light Guards, at the Chinese Assembly Room, on the 14th February, was accepted. Remonstrance of Engine Company 51 against the proposed removal of the Twenty-second street bell tower. The report of the Committee on Wharves, &c.—Concurring with the Board of Councilmen in favor of repairing pier No. 43, N. Re; concurred in. Report of same—Concurring to widen pier at the foot of Ames street, N. R.; concurred. Report—Concurring to have a new flag placed on the Battery; adopted. The report of the Councilmen to purchase the portrait of Baron De Steuben (for \$200), was concurred in. The Board refused to concur with the Councilmen to pay the fees of lawyers for memers whose seats were contested. The Board concurred with the Councilmen to hold the election for Councilman of the Fifth Council district of the Fourth ward at the shakapper Hotel.

COMMODER FRIENT.

The resolution from the Councilmen to congratulate

panese Empire, to tender to him a gold medal, and allocating 3500 for the purpose, was brought up for concurrence.

Alderman Harnick repudiated the idea of such a trifling compliment. He thoughs it would be a more fitting and more honorable to the city to invite the gallant Commo, dore to a dinner, where he would give then an interesting account of his enterprise, and where they could have an intellectual and a substantial feast. He moved to strike from the resolution the presentation of a medal and the appropriation of \$500.

Alderman Kiv thought that when the government of the country had sent Commodore Perry on his mission, they would no doubt give him a suitable reward, and the city of New York should not step in and present him with this little and cheap compliment—a mere toy, for it has become so common that it is nothing more. In this city, where the people are starving in our midst, it was not right that \$500 should be expended for a lung of gold. Mr. Kly said, if any compliment was due, it was to Secretary Marcy, who had sent Commodors Perry on his mission.

Alderman Warmar said, as well might the alderman of the Seventeenth ward say that the sword which had been presented to General Scott for his glorious victories should have been given to the Secretary of War. He falderman W.) paid a high compliment to the character of Commodore Perry, who had done more than any other man had done for years past; he had opened the gate of the city of Japan to the commerce of the United States—the only country in the world, with one exception, to which they are opened.

Alderman Kir die not mean to say that honor was not dens to Commodore Perry. He honored him; but he would not measure his hower by dollars and cents.

the City Hall for a reception, and to extend the freedom of the city and shake him by the hand, but he was not willing to expend the people's money is presenting him with a 500 gold modal. He has merely done his duty; he was well paid for it; he had a high salary, and plenty of good living, wift wine and segars.

Alderman Lounbeld that Commodore Perry was entitled to some more substantial compliment than the freedom of the city, and a shake of the han from the Alderman of the Eighth ward [Mr. Tucker.] He was in favor of presenting a gold medal, with a suitable insertption, which would be more enduring than a mere scroll of paper. The gentleman of the Eighth ward had said that Commodore Perry had done nothing but his duty, and that he was not entitled to any substantial compliment of the blod. As well might he say that Washington was not entitled to our gratitude, for he had only done his duty. He (Alderman Lord) was opposed to any alteration in the resolution.

Alderman Voosins thought that if Commodore Perry was deserving of a gold medal, and he had no doubt he was, Congress should present him with one; they had twenty-seven millions of gold in the treasury, and they could alford to give him 50,000 if they wish. He was opposed to the appropriation, for he well knew that out of the 5500 not more than \$250 worth of gold would be put in the medal.

Alderman Howard was in favor of the resolution as it came from the Councilmen, as it offered the most appropriate compilment to a deserving office.

Alderman Howard was in favor of the resolution as it came from the Councilmen, as it offered the most appropriate compilment to a deserving office.

Alderman Howard was in favor of the resolution as the medal and he had no don't he was lost of the 5500 not more than \$250 worth of gold would be put, and lost for want of a constitutional vote—there being eleven in the affirmative, and seven in the negative. The vote was then reconsidered, and the matter was laid on the table.

THE ANNARIA REFORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

tions as seem necessary to be brought to your attentions.

The number of ordinances and resolutions passed by the Common Council authorizing improvements on avenues, streets and piers, and for other purposes, under direction of this department, is 344.

The number of permits granted for the purpose of buildings vaults, is 20k.

The amount of money received for that account, and deposited in the city treasury, is \$11,000 37.

The amount received and collected by the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, as will appear from the report of the Collector, hereto annexed, is \$509,567 98.

The regulation and grading of the Second avenue from Twenty eighth to 123d street, has been completed during the year, the assessment confirmed by the Common Council, and is now open for travel.

The rounding of corners of sidewalks of Broadway and the intersecting alreets, is in progress under my direction.

direction.

A statement of the titles and description of contracts unfinished, is attached hereto.

The reports to me of the operation of the Bureau of this Department are also attached, to wit:—

Of assessments.

this lepartment are also attached, to wit:—
Of collection of assessments.
Of collection of assessments.
Of lands and places.
Of wharves.
An act having been passed by the State Legislature, authorizing certain grounds to be taken for the Central Park; and, previous to the passage of said act, contracts having been made for regulating, &c., several avenues and streets within its limits, the Cammon Council passed a resolution providing for the appentment of arbitraters, both on the part of the city and of the contractors, to settle and arrange the claims of the latter.

They are now considering the matters so confided to them.

a resolution providing for the appeintment of arbitraters, both on the part of the city and of the contractors, to settle and arrange the claims of the latter.

They are now considering the matters so confided to them.

I again ask your consideration of the subject of a plan and map of avenues and streets for the entire extent of the island above 155th street. It is a matter of great interest and importance to all owners of property above that line, that the withis of the streets, &c., should be permanently fixed and established. A resolution was adopted by the Common Council, June 13, 1851, directing the Street Commissioner to procure and present a plan and map for that purpose, but for wast of the requisite appropriation, he has hitherto been unable to comply with the same, and now asks that it be made.

Daily demands are made by citizens upon this department for repairs to sidewalks and curb and gutter stones, which it is unable to meet. On the 29th of December, 1853, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council authorizing the Street Commissioner to give notice to owners of the same, and requiring them to make this necessary repairs, and is their default, to cause them to be made by this department, at their expense; but is consequence of there being no appropriation in reteitheresis, he is without power to conform to it. The enforcement of this ordinance would prevent complaint where small repairs are required, and make unnecessary much legislation; and I therefore respectfully request that the said ordinance be taken up and passet, together with an adequate appropriation for the purpose. The public parks and grounds have reviewd from the proper officer such attentions, in the way of improvement and embellishment, as seem to be required, and the means placed at his disposal would allow, and are now in good condition.

The wharves, piers and bulkheads have also received that attention and supervision their importance demands. I would auggest that several new piers are required in the proper officer such at

square, the parties interested have been notified in the manner required by law to remove the incumbrances thereon; in their default, the buildings, &c. will be sold by my direction and removed; and I request that the requisite appropriation may be made for the purpose of regulating the square, and inclosing it with a suitable iron railing.

The report of the Commissioners for extending Park place from Church street to College place has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and ordered to be opened forthwith by the Common Council, and an ordinance providing for its regulation, grading, and paring having been passed, I intend to cause the same to be put under contract immediately, and completed at the earliest possible period.

The substitution of stone in place of timber in the construction of plers is a subject to which this department. has heretofore invited your consideration. The rapid decay and periabable nature of the ma'erial now in use, together with its increasing scarcity, seem to make it necessary that some substitute should be sought.

Sought.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES FUREY, Street Commissioner.
After passing on some other papers, the Board adjourned to Monday next, at five c'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Jan. 18.—His Honor Mayor Wood in the chair. Re-corder Fmith was also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several petitions for correction and remission of taxes were received, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller.

transcritting various claims against the county, amount-ing in the aggregate to \$745 28, for serving notices for unpaid taxes for 1854. Referred to the Committee on County Offices.

unpaid taxes for 1864. Referred to the Committee on County Offices.

SHERHY'S RILLS, STC.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of Sheriff Orsec, \$1,822 10, for the quarter eneing 31st December, 1854, was received and adopted.

The bill of J. J. Reilley, \$108, for copying general index in the Register's office, was ordered to be paid. The bill of Monroe & Ferguson, \$68, for materials furnished Register's office, was ordered to be paid. The petition of members of the New York bar, relative to the dilapidated condition of the records in the Register's office, and seking the attention of the Board to the same, was referred to Committee on County Offices.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSIONS.

Lesiah Keyser was appointed Assessor of the Ninetesth ward, rendered vacant by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. James Dennis was appointed Assessor of the Twenty-first ward.

Pending the motion to fill the vacancies in the Twentieth and Twenty second wards, the Board adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock.

St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. and Knicker-bocker Life Insurance Co. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HEALD.

In your paper of this morning (18th inst.) in the matter of the Knickerbocker Bank, &c., you made me say that I estimated the stock of the St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company to be worth about forty cents on the dollar, and the stock of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company to be worth about twenty-five cents on the dollar. I did not name said prices as my estimate of the value of said stock, but quoted the prices which the brought at the last puelle sale.

I have every reason to believe that the St. Nicholas stock is worth double the prices mamed, and the last statement of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company to the Comptroller of the State, shows a surplus of \$41,060. I consider this correction an act of justice to both said companie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1885.

THE SCHOMARIE "PRIMALE" ASAIN IN JAIL—
— Coleman, alias Ann Eliasbeth Coleman, the man in female attire who was tried and convicted as a female in Feboharie county, and assenced to the Albany penitaniary for three months, for petit larreny, has served out his sentence. Last week the culprit was remanded back to the Schobarie jail, to stand trial on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing about 8500 from the safe of Rr. P. G. Gardiner, in whose family he was then employed in the kickben. The trial will probably be brought on this week at the Groutt Court.

AMERICAN PARSONS PRESENT STREETS OF MESSES. SMITH AND PARSON.

The unemployed haborers and mechanics, to the number of seven to eight hundred, assembled in the City ber of seven to eight hundred, assembled in the City was a clock, yesterday merning. We Mail Park, at clever o'clock, yesterday morning. We observed that the meeting was made up of a more steady, intelligent and respectable class of men than those who were present on former occasions.

Mr. Smrii being loudly called for, that gentleman ascended the steps and moved that Mr. Parish do not as

presiding officer.

This was voted with applause, when Mr. Parish steed

forward.

ment was slow in coming, the people must be peaceable and quiet, but still persevere in their demand for work. Work was all they needed. They were able and willing to do it, and there was plenty of it to be had if there

work was all they needed. They were shie and willing to do it, and there was plenty of it to be had if there was shown any desire to give it to them. They dd not require soup nor any other sort of beggar's sid. for they were strong, and skilled, and merely required work and to be paid for it. This would place them above the wan of such food as that advocated for them by the Siss newspaper, which journal had given out a receipt to teach people to feed one hundred men for one solidar a day. (Groans and hisses.) The Harald had an excellent article on Welmesday morning on their case, and that was followed by another equally good in this (Thursday) morning's paper.

A voice called out, "three cheers for the Harald," which was lustily responded to.

He, Mr. Smith, could tell them that gross frauds and impositions were practiced on the right to the soap hitchen and other food place of relief. One per on had gone round and got a sum of money under pretence than he was going to give out bread in White street, he want to be found, and hait sheary spent the most of the cash in taking ladies to the theatre. Many unlessrying objects—those carning wages—were fed at the soap kitchens. Would it not be better, then to goright on at once, and give work to the honest men before they were fairly starved? He would recommend the passage of a law securing the wayes of labovers by charge on the work, as other privileged debts. This would casure punctual payment by the contractors. (Cheera.) The friends of the unemployed woull meet in canference in the afternoon, and see how they could bring about a union of their strength, so as to demand employment in a rigorous manner. He again counselled them to keep the peace.

Mr. Parrish then came forward and austained the arguments of Mr. Smith. Most of the shrifty finds were distributed in a partial way. For instance, all the men now employed in taking down the ruins in this Parrish were distributed in a partial way. For instance, all the men now employed in the formation of the strength of th

A meeting of the members and trustees of the late Public School Society was held at the Hall of the Board of Education, last evening, pursuant to a call of a committee composed of Messrs. Stevens, Davenport, Cool-

Eaq., on motion, was chosen chairman, and Joseph B. Collius secretary.

The PRESIDENT announced that the meeting was called The PARSIDENT announced that the meeting was caused for the purpose of taking into consideration the pro-priety of appointing a historius to write an account of the rise and progress of the late Public School Society, and receiving the report of the committee appointed to

of the committee of the late Public School Society, com-posed of Mesers. Trimble, Collins and Seton, to whom posed of Messrs. Trimble, Collins and Seton, to whom this matter was referred. The committee reported that they had selected a suitable person to write said history, who would prepare it with as little delay as possible, and publish it unker his own supervision, in good style, by one of the first publishing houses of the city; that the sum of \$4400 was asked for the service of compiling the bistory—the author looking to the sale of the work for any further advantage to himself. That this meeting has been called to devise means to raise the necessary sum, and that the author's name was Wm. Olani Bourne.

ing has been called to devine means to raise the newssary sum, and that the author's name was Wm. Otani Bourne.

Mr. Dr Peyerna asked whether this history was to be written under the supervision of the committee.

Mr. Kerchan hoped that he for one would have the privilege of reading that postion of the history of the public school society which referred to the controversy about keeping the lible in the schools, before the volume went to press.

Mr. Cheris trusted that the facts of Bishop Hughes' claiming part of the public funds and his meeting the society in Mechanics Hall at various times, would also be handed down.

Mr. W. D. Murriny objected to any matter being introduced which would injure the cause of public clucation at the present day.

Mr. Dr Peyerran was anxious to have a true history—strike who it may. There were many facts known to different persons which might be sent in, and all that was wanted would be the supervision of the committee. The various matters to which gentlemen had alluded much the touched upon so as to offend so one.

The Kerchan then offered the following resolution:—That the history of the late Public School Society be prepared and published under the supervision of the committee heretofore appointed.

The resolution was acopted.

Mr. W. D. Murriny moved that two members be added to the committee, which was carried, and Dr. Pierson and Mr. Hiram Ketcham were added thereto.

Mr. Coopen spoke with gratifude of the pleasant term he had passed as member of the Board of Elucation during the last year. He believed that the Public School Society was not at an end—it was merged into the other system; and he hoped that the parts thus joined together would form an institution which would produce the most beneficial results.

beneficial results.

In relation to raising a sufficient sum to undertake this history, Mr. Leveredge moved that a subscription be undertaken immediately. this history, Mr. Leveredge moved that a subscription be undertaken immediately. Subscriptions were then taken, and the Secretery an-nounced that \$255 was raised at the meeting. The sub-scribers intimated that if this amount was not sufficient they were ready to increase their subscriptions to the requisite sum.

Mechanics' Institute.

DR. JONES' LECTURE ON CONSUMPTION IN CONNECTION
WITH THE NECESSITY OF A CONSUMPTION HOSFITAL IN NEW YORK. The following lecture was delivered last evening before

the Mechanics' Institute by Alexander Jones, M. D., on consumption, and the necessity of a consumption hos-pital in this city, before one of the largest and most at-tentive audiences of the season. The subject is one of much importance, and the lecture was well received —

pital in this city, before one of the largest and most attentive audiences of the season. The subject is one of much importance, and the lecture was well received.—

I appear before you this evening on an important subject—one—that interests all classes of society, it is consumption hospital in New York. It is not my purpose to go into the history, symptoms, and all the modes of treatment appertaning to this formidable disease. Its characteristics are too well marked, when once developed in the human system, to be mistaken. It is liable to invade the family circle of the high and low, the rich and the poor, and to claim its victims in the prime of life and vigor of manhood. It is proved by statistics of mortality that four fifths of all who due of consumption are taken off between 20 and 40 years of age. It is said that labor is capital. The time of life at which such capital is most available is at the most vigorous period of life, when both mind and body are best adapted to endure mental and physical toil. Hence, consumption not only diminishes the number of useful laborers, but deprives the country of their services at the very time of life when they can be made most valuable, whether in the field, in the halls of legislation, or in private paraults. Consumption is a disease most dangerous to their trepst and prospects of the mechanic and laboring man. The former usually becomes the master of his trade by the age of 21, after, perhaps, a long and laborious apprenticeship. He is then about to apply his knowledge and skill for the benefit of himself and triends, or, he may have just become established in business, and may be surrounded by a young family, or he may be the chief suppert of ageq parents, when this indificus disease may attack his lungs and cut him of, or his partner in life may become the untimely victim of its attack. I am not painting my vicinary picture. The annals of mertality from this dranfold disease abundantly suctain it, in an otic painting and site produces to the chief such and the suc afflicted with this disease, are sent to some one of the common city hospitals, and placed under the same roof and near the sick words of those suffering from other diseases. From necessity, they are compelled to remain in the impure air of the city, and to inhale, perhaps, the infected atmosphere of a common hospital. Under such excuminances, the utility of medical treatment in any form is much impaired, the sufferings of patients aggravated, and the hope of relief often blasted. A Consumption Ricopital should be erected at a short distance from the city, or beyond the influence of its impure air. It should have an open Southern exposure, command cheerful views, and be surrounded with pleasant walks for exercise. Its architecture should be on a plan to secure healthy ventilation, the abundant supply of pare water, and warmth from the combastion of groper find. At such an institution, those afflicted with the disease could be received from any part of the State at large, as well as from the city, requiring those able to do so to pay for the raccommodation. At such a place patients might have their sufferings alleviated; and if a chance existed for a care, they would be placed in the best possible to receive from any part of the State at large, as well as from the cultimization of interest and in obtaining information relative to its most promotent causes, and the best means of obviating them, the publicity of which might have many a victim from an untimely grave. We find that the deaths from consumptions and its associate diseases, for fifty, prars, from Jan I, 1804, to Jan I, 1804, the Jan I, 1804, the Jan I, 1804, the Jan I, 1804, the fastis from consumption and its associate diseases, for fifty, prars, from Jan I, 1804, the Jan I, 1804, the fastis from consumption and the same period, 583,590. This gives an average of one death in a fraction less than 15, During the past four years, the deaths from consumption in the four years amounted to 10,552, and including its hindred diseases, from 180 to 1818, July 18

average of 1 to about 254 of the living population. Since 1849, it has increased. In New York, in 5 years, from 1838 to 1843, there was an annual average of 1 death to 194 living inhabitants. In Philadelphia, in texperar, from 1836 to 1846, there was 1 in 284 of the population, and in London, in six years, from 1838 to 1844, 1 in 295 of the living inhabitants. The following statement, gives the proportion of deaths from consumption, to the mortality, from all diseases, at the places named. Portsmouth, N. H., in ten years, or from 1810 to 1820, 1 in 5.02; do, in thirteen years, from 1830 to 1833, 1 in 4.58. Providence, R. I., in five years, from 1811 to 1846, 1 in 4.22. New York, in thirty-five years, from 1811 to 1848, first ten years, 1 in 5.12; second ten years, 1 in 5.34, in the third ten years, 1 in 5.14; and in five years 1 in 5.14; and in five years 1 in 5.14; and in five years, from 1811 to 1846, 7; five years, from 1811 to 1846, 1 in 4.9, second ten years, 1 in 6.85. Charleston, 5 with Carolina, in sine years, 1 in 6.85. Charleston, 5 with Carolina, in sine years, from 1822 to 1831, 1 in 6.60; do, from 1831 to 1840, 1 in 6.44. Saltimore, in twenty years, from 1821 to 1840, 1 in 6.44. In the 1845, in 6.45, second ten years, 1 in 6.85. Charleston, 5 with Carolina, in sine years, from 1822 to 1831, 1 in 6.60; do, from 1831 to 1840, 1 in 6.45. In 6.85. Charleston, 5 with Carolina, in sine years, from 1832 to 1831, 1 in 6.60; do, from 1831 to 1840, 1 in 6.44. The first years of apring quarters, 1 in 6.00; in eight years of autumn quarters, 1 in 6.64; in eight years of winter quarters, 1 in 7.61. In Paris, 4 years, from 1816 to 1819, 1 in 5.55. In Geneva, 2 years, 1844 and 1846, 1 in 5.71. Stuttgard, in 10 years, from 1830 to 1840, 1 in 5.71. Stuttgard, in 10 years, from 1830 to 1840, 1 in 5.71. Stuttgard, in 10 years, from 1830 to 1840, 1 in 5.71. In the brief and popular character we have endeavored to give our address, we have been compelled to condense our tenties from censumption exceed the males from 20

12,057; 1853, 12,111; 1854, 15,025—total, 52,154. Total-deaths from all diseases:—1851, 21,924; 1852, 21,021; 1854, 23,822—total, 94,649. If so deduct the deaths of children under five years of age from the deaths by all other diseases, they will leave a remainder of only 42,693. And if we divide this sum by the 13,858 deaths in the same time, from diseases of the air passages, we shall find that it gives an average of one death in a fraction over three. There were 2,471 deaths from cholera reported in 1854, three fourths of whom were of foreign birth. If we were to ausbarract these from the 42,599 in the four years, it would increase the number of deaths from diseases. Of the total number of deaths in 1854, nearly one-half diet in one in less than three, of other diseases. Of the total number of deaths in 1854, early one-half diet in the three months of July, August and September, showing the great mortality of the dreaded chours in funtum, or "summer complaint"—a disease of our climate in the hot months, of which foreign emigrants are generally grossly ignerant. They neither understand the best means of preventing, or the simplest and safest methods of curing it. And even among our native population, it is a disease in which ignorance and quackery do their work of death more effectually than in any other. The foregoing facts give a fearful picture of infant mortality, as well as of the dreadful raveges of consumption and its kindred diseases. The appalling and protracted sufferings of those affined with pulmonary consumption, when considered with its increasing prevalence and mortality, appeal strongly to the beat feetings of humanity, and to the State Logisia-ture in behalf of a Consumption Hospital.

At the conclusion of the establishment of a Consum ption Hospital.

from to Stop a Park Onaron.—A circumstance oc-curred yesterday afternoon in the Park, that may afford a good hint as to the best means of stopping those people who are continually spouting in the Park, and declaiming that they want work and won't eat soup. While Mr. Charles Smith was holding forth yesterday from the City Hall steps, a gentleman, who was standing by, asked him if he would, work if some was procured. To this the orator assented, and stated that for several diet not calculated to inspire eloquence, as the reports fifty cents if he would go to the ruins of the new City

Crif Hall. To Be Forn Down.—Commissioner Purdy, by order of Mayor Wood, commeaced yearrian to pull down the pile of unsightly bricks in the rear of the City Hall. As the charter will not admit of the Commissioner spending more than \$250 without a contract, he is un

drawn by four white horses. The wagon bore the fol-lowing inscript on .- Fifty half barrois of flour for fifty American widows, sent by a Buffalo merchant, &c. "
The wagon left the flour store of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South street, at 10 o'clock, and passed through Wall street, and over to Washington street, to take in fifty five pound packages of sugar that a good friend sends with the floor.

Granby Calcraft, her Britannie Majesty's agent for the English mail packets at this port, died on Wednesday, and was buried yesterday from St. Paul's Church. His and was buried yesterday from St. Paul's Church. His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Captain Calcraft was married to the celebrated actress, hiss Love, and was brought somewhat prominently before the public in the Forrest divorce case. He came to this country in 1847, being appointed to the office which he held at the time of his leaft by Lord Clarricarde, then Postmaster General of England. Captain Calcraft was said to be a relative of that personage. The inversal was largely attended, and the services were in accordance with the established ritual of the Church of England.

PRIPARATIONS FOR A RIGH.—General Sandford has issued orders to the division under his command to hold themselves in readiness, in case any riot should occur. The

various companies are to assemble at their respective headquarters immediately on the City Hall bell striking twelve times. The Cronels of the different regiments have transmitted this order to the companies under their charge.

LECTURES ON RUSSIA.—Mr. Andrew Foster communees a

course at Clinton Hall to night, in which the American view of Russian matters will be set forth. This will be

litary association, composed in part of New England men, has lately been formed in this city under the name of the Radford Association. This corps will make an ex-

THE PELTER AND BRONLEY GUARDS.—A Dew company under the above title passed the LizualD office on Tacs-day, under the command of Captain Dunlery, on their return from a target excursion to Hoboken. They marched with great precision, and showed a target that hore every mark of hard usage. A gold watch was worn by private Kerrigan, and a five dollar gold piece by the captain.

Lickness To Ligdon Stones.—The whole number of

How to Celebrate Washington's Birthday.-A petition has been prepared by several of the merchants down town and is now receiving signatures for presentadown fown ago is now receiving agratures for presents tion to the Common Council, asking them to appropriate the three or four thousand dollars intended for the cel-bration of Washington's birthday to the relief of the des-titute poor. Those who wish to sign their names will find one at the Merchants' Exchange. FIRE IN BATARD STREET .- At between 2 and 3 o'clock

occasioned by a defect in the furnace. Damage trifling. FIRE IN Pres STREET,-Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, an attempt was made to burn

clock on Wednesday evening, a gas metre exploded in the store of Minhael Medilone, 173 East Twenty second street, atting the store on fire. It was extinguished with but trifling damage, by officers Tuman and Bird-sall, of the Lighteenth ward.

PRIZE PIGHT IN NEW OBLEANS.—A great prize fight came of yesteriay evening, in the rear of Algers, between a couple of renowned (salisite street puglists, named Kelly and Hart, the latter glorifying in the very exphenious nickname of Brackery Jimmy. This fight was gotten up several days ago, and was to have taken place on the other side of the water, at Mandeville; but being disappointed in this raspect, they assembled their friends, and agreed to have the matter decide? beneath the oaks at Algiers. Great was the excitement down town yesterday regarding this contest, and the bets were ranning as high as the waves in the Missensippi during a hurricans.—Kelly being the favorite at long odds, as his strength had been tried in many a wall fought field. The fight came off, and that's about all we know concerning the matter, except that these displays of brute force ought to be put down. Kelly was whisped by Hart in fifty one minutes, during which time thirty-one rounds were exchanged, and both came out of the right with bloody souce and bruised budies.—New Orionne Delta, Jan. 10.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a polition to the Legislature in favor of the establishment of a Consumption Hospital, was passed round for signatures.

The members of the Mechanics' Institute intend uniting to get up a petition of their own, in behalf of

the hospital, and to send it to Albany as a document emanating from the Institution.

fifty cents if he would go to the ruins of the new City Hall and pile brick until nightfall. The eloquent gentleman accepted the offer, and proceeded to the ruins, fellowed by the crowd, who were mightly amused at the evident chagrin of the orator, who didn't like the position he was placed in at all. Ho wever, he went to work manfully, and commenced piling the bricks, surrounded by an auditory of ever two hundred persons, who evidently enjoyed the scene, manifesting their approbation by shouts and approving cries. Smith continued to work until late in the afternoon, and, we presume, was paid as promised. This is a capital method of dealing with those anti-soup orators, and we give the hint to those whom it may concern.

**PROVEMENT FOR THE POOR—THE RUINS OF THE NEW COTT HALL TO HE FORN DOWN.—Commissioner Purch, by

spending more than \$250 without a contract, he is under the necessity of adopting means to give the unemployed work without violating the provisions of the charter. To do so, he enters the name of every applicant for work, whose application must be signed by the Alderman or Counciman of the ward or district they live in One hundred and twenty-five men are to obtain work immediately, and will be employed for two days; a new gang are then put on, and so on until the list is exhausted, when it will be recommended. Yesterday twenty-five men were at work, and before a week is over the ruins will doubtless be cleared away.

HELF FROM BUFFALO.—A large wagon, loaded with four, in small bags, paraded through the streets to-day, drawn by four white horses. The wagon here the fol-

liquor licenses granted in this city up to the present time is 5,458, and of public houses, where liquor is sold and which have been reported as being open on Sunday, the 7th inst., 235; on the 14th there were 180, showing a large decrease. The Aldermen of three of the wards refuse to co-operate with the Mayor in pevoking the Breast of those who persist in keeping their house open for the sale of liquor of the Sabbata.

Firm in Bayand STREET.—At between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire took place in the grocery and liquor store of Harman W. Muller, 74 Bayard street. The damage done is estimated at \$200. There was an insurance on the stock to the amount of \$4,000.

Firm in Franklin Market —A fire was discovered in the cooking department of John E. Hun, in Franklin Market,

promises No. 56 Pitt street, occupied by a number of families. The fire was discovered kindled in some straw in the back ceilar; it was extinguished before any dumage was done of consequence. This makes the second time an attempt has been made to burn the house this week. FIRE IN TWENTY SECOND STREET .- Between 5 and 6

sall, of the Eighteenth ward.

Account.—Yesterday afternoon a carman named
David Watson, while driving his horse and cart under a

parid watson, whose driving his assets and the hold of the lower part of the city, received severe injuries by his head coming in contact with the roof of the bolloing, cutting his head severely and bruising one of his ears in a shocking manner. The injured man we conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Derby.

Supreme Court Special Term.

Before Hon, Judge Roosevelt.

Jan. 18.—In the Matter, de, of The Knickerbocker Bank, de.—On reading and filing the petition of the United States Trust Company of New York, receiver at the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, &c., showing that the Knickerbocker Bank is insolvent—that said contracted after the 1st day of January, 1850, and that payment of such demand has been refused by said bank more than ten days before the date of said petition; and on reading and filing an order to show cause, &c., thereon, granted on the 6th day of January instant, and desproof of service of said order, and of a copy of said petition upon said bank, and said bank having appeared in tursuance thereof, but having failed to anow audiciont cause, &c.—now, on hearing ocursel for the respective parties, it is, on motion of Charles If. Hunt, of counsel for said petitioner, ordered that the said Knickerhocker Bank of the city of New York be, and it is hereby, declared to be insolvent; and it is ordered that the saine is hereby, appointed and made receiver of the said Knickerhocker Bank of the city of New York be, and the saine is hereby, appointed and made receiver of the said Knickerhocker Bank of the city of New York, and of all and every the estate, real and personal, chattles real, moneys, outstanding debt, things in action, equitable interests, securities, property and effects whatsoever and whereasever, of or bulonging, due to erheld in trust for said bank, or in which said bank had any right, title or interest on the sixth day of January, 1855, or at any time thereafter; and also all bonds, mortgages, deeds, writings, leases, muniments of title, books of accounts, things in action, papers, vonchers and other evidences relating to same property, equitable interests, securities, moneys, things in action, and edeats of said the Knickerbocker itank of the city of New York. And it is futther ordered, that said the Knickerbocker Bank, &c., and its officers, servants, agents and all others persons who may be in possession of the same or any part thereof, on being served with a copy of this order, deliver over to said receiver and its servants and agents, all and every the said estate real and personal, chattles, real, moneys, securities, property and effects, bonds, mortgages, deeds, writings, leases, muniments of t

subject to the order, direction court in the premises.

The United States Trust Company of New York was therefore appointed receiver, and John L. Masse,

Before Judge Phillips, without a Jury.

John Schutz vs. Henry Kizer.—Action for assault and battery committed by plaintiff on defendant in Novem baker, but was discharged, and went to his former ou-ployer's house to collect three dollars which he had loaned to a servant girl, when he met defendant, who ordered him out of the house, struck him several times in the face, followed him to the sidewalk, where he again

in the lace, followed him to the sidewalt, where he again struck him and kicked him in the abdomen. The defence was, that plaintif, by calling defendant a swindlar and a roober, provoked the assault, but it turned out that the words were spoken by plaintiff after the assault. Verdict for plaintiff for \$50.

Austin B. Troubfridge ex. W. Young and J. Young — The plaintiff brings suit to recover for making a new shaft for a steam engine, and repairing an old shaft and spindle. The defence admitted that the work had been performed, but proved that the new shaft was required by reason of the plaintiff's workmen breaking its old shaft in repairing it; that he was cautioned by defendants men while at work, but in reply directed them to mind their own business. It was shown that the old shaft, if properly repaired, would have answered all the purposes of the defendants; that after the work was done by plaintiff, defendants were compelled to employ another engineer to put the machinery in proper order. Dedacting the amount defendants paid for this purpose, the Court gave plaintiff judgment for \$1.

Amos S. Chamberlain apt. John M. Lowerre —Plaintiff, the proprietor of the Bull's Head hvery and sales stables—defendant, a drover, who sent a number of hereos to plaintiff's atable for sale, and suit is now brought for their keep. Plaintiff kept no clerk, and procured witnesses who teatified to the correctness of his boots, and the Court thereon gave plaintif judgment for \$157 60 and coats.

Win. A. Coursen w. James Wickham.—The plaintiff.

First.—A destructive fire broke out about three o'clock resterday morning, in a row of small buildings on Court street, near St. Paul's (Catholic) Church, which were coupled as at ops and stores of various kinds. A large dwelling house, standing upon an eminence in the rear, and overlooking the shops on the line of the street, also caught fire, and it, together with the shops, was greatly damaged before the flames could be suppressed. The entire property is owned by Mr. S. P. Townsend, of New York. The dwelling was occupied by John Fletcher and Mrs. Mary E. Hall. They saved most of their goods, although in a damaged condition. The shops were occupied by different persons, and their losses and meuraness are about as follows.—
P. Sheriock, turniture stors and book and periodical depot. Loss about \$800, insured for \$700 in the Granife Company of New York.

J. P. Cooper, dry goods and millinery stors. Value of stock, which was mostly consumed, about \$2,500; insured for \$700 in the Mrs. Williams.

burg. E. Minor, merchante Company, Williams-burg. E. Minor, merchant tailor. Entire stock destroyed. Loss probably \$3,000; insured for \$2,000 in the Wash-ington Company, New York. Joseph Start, tea and coffee store. Loss about \$600; no insurance. The upper part of an adjoining building was occupied by J. P. Cooper's family. Goods saved without much

by J. P. Cooper's family. Goods saved without much damage.

The loss on the buildings is about \$5,900. Insured for the full amount, in the Atlantic and Astor linurance Companies of New York.

A lad in the employ of Mr. Cooper, while watching the goods which had been saved from the five, was knowned fown by two ruffanes, and a shawl which he had about him, as a protection from the cold, was taken from his shoulders. They succeeded in making their escape through the crowd. The fire originated in the store occupied by Mr. Minor, and is supposed to have been accidental.

shoulders. They succeeded in making their escape through the crowd. The fire originated in the store occupied by Mr. Minor, and is supposed to have been ascidental.

MARKIAGR IN A POLICE COURT.—Yesterday William Blemmons, a hardworking young man, was brought before Justice Curtis, on a charge of bastardy, preferred by Bridget Jenkins. It being intimated to the Court that the matter would be settled provided the plaintiff ather would pay 87 costs, already incurred, and this being agreeds upon the Justice Joines them in the holy boads of matrimony, performing the ceremony in the most laconic manner. He said—'You are willing to take each other for man and write. You, (to the man,) promise to love, honor, and pretect this woman as long as you live, and you (to the woman,) promise to love, honor, and obey him.' The response was given in a monyapilable, and the Justice and, 'Than I declare you man and wife, call to-morrow, and you'll get your certificate.''

COURT OF GENERAL Hismons.—A number of arraignments for setting liquors without ficen in were made yearrang morning to which the parties piecedic guilty. John Wilson, indicted for burglary in the first degree in entering the 2000 in value, was placed on trial. The evidence in the most of Nobemiah Cheenen, in Degree street, imprecing the house of Nobemiah Cheenen, in Degree viterst, in licember last, and stealing therefrom property amounting to 8000 in value, was placed on trial. The evidence being conclusive, he was convicted and sentenced to the Plate Prices for ten years and via moether. In answer to the usual question, he said his name was John Wilson. Beather Prices for ten years and via moether. In answer to the usual question, he said his name was John Wilson. Scallan.

Rephers McNulty, who had never been naturalized, although six years in the country, having pleaded guilty to selling the offence, was sentenced to twenty days further imprisonment. John Plans, James Pluniest and Patrick Answer Scale Patrick Country, sentence being supended. Patrick Cassay, os